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ZERI I POPULLIT MARKS 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK

AU131133Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[Editorial article: "An Important Event in the History of the Korean People"]

[Text] Today is the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. This great victory, which constitutes an important event in their history, was achieved by the Korean people through a persistent struggle and efforts against both external and internal enemies for their true national and social liberation. South of the 38th parallel, however, events took a different course when the Japanese militarists were replaced by new enemies, the U.S. imperialists, who established by force a puppet fascist regime in South Korea.

The founding of the DPRK 30 years ago opened up a new era for the Korean people by creating possibilities for profound political, economic and social transformations in the north. However, as events showed, the U.S. imperialists and their instruments in Seoul tried everything possible to liquidate the people's regime and to strangle the DPRK. When they failed to achieve this through sabotage, provocations and conspiracies, the U.S. imperialists used open aggression. In the context of their global strategy they mounted a criminal attack against the DPRK on 25 June 1950 in order to transform the entire peninsula into a colony and a springboard for U.S. aggression against other Asian peoples.

The U.S. imperialists pursued their fascist aggression in Korea savagely and barbarously for over 3 years with the intention of bringing the Korean people and the DPRK to their knees and of enslaving them. They committed barbarous crimes. They killed old men, women and children and they burned and destroyed cities and villages. Facing such savage enemies as the U.S. imperialists who openly showed their aggressive and enslaving nature in Korea, Vietnam and elsewhere, the Korean people fought valiantly and resolutely without bending their knees, they heroically defended the people's regime in the DPRK and inflicted consecutive defeats on the enemies until the latter were forced to withdraw shamefully and to sign the armistice agreement at Panmunjom on 27 July 1953.

The Korean people then engaged all their forces in the creative work of reconstruction and for the all-round development of the economy, education and culture in the DPRK. But experience showed and is still confirming that despite the defeats that they suffered, the U.S. imperialists and their instruments in Seoul have not given up their diabolical intentions and aggressive activities against the DPRK. It is an undeniable fact that South Korea is still under the military occupation of U.S. imperialism, which has recently increased its troops and armaments south of the 38th parallel, including nuclear armaments. The leaders of U.S. imperialism are doing all they can through blackmail, provocations and cunningly deceitful maneuvers to perpetuate their occupation of South Korea and the country's separation in two parts, as well as to prepare new plots against the DPRK. Under these circumstances the Korean people cannot fail to see even more clearly that their lofty aspiration for the reunification of their homeland cannot be achieved without the expulsion of the aggressive U.S. forces from South Korea.

Educated by the party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the Albanian people address to the Korean people cordial greetings and best wishes for success in the construction of socialism, the all-round development and defense of the DPRK, as well as in the struggle to expel the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and for the country's independent reunification. Our people hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries may develop continually.

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO ADDIS ABABA CONFERENCE

AU131943Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 13 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 13 Sep, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, sent the following message of greetings to the international conference for solidarity with the struggle of the African and the Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction, which opened in Addis Ababa today.

"On behalf of the State Council and of the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on my own behalf permit me to most cordially greet the participants in the international conference for solidarity with the struggle of the African and the Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction.

"Our people have always believed in the just cause of the African and the Arab peoples, in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for national liberation and social progress. This struggle, actively supported by the socialist community countries and the other progressive forces in the world, has led to disintegration of the colonial empires, to consolidation of the political and economic independence of the countries of Africa and the Middle East, as well as to the fact that many of them took the road to socialist orientation.

"Imperialism in alliance with Zionism, racism and reaction is making attempts to destabilize the progressive African and Arab regimes, to restore its lost political and economic positions in Africa and the Middle East. In order to achieve these goals it resorts to open armed interventions, to fanning out territorial and other problems left over from the colonial epoch. It tries to split the anti-imperialist forces in these parts of the world and makes efforts to impose neocolonial decision to the problem in Namibia and Zimbabwe. It renders all-round support to the racist regimes in the South African Republic and Rhodesia, and hampers a general, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem.

"We are confident that the conference will contribute to the further consolidation of the unity of the progressive and democratic forces in the African and the Arab countries, to [words indistinct] international solidarity with their just struggle against imperialist encroachments in Africa and the Middle East, for further activation of the struggle of the peoples for consolidation of international detente, for curbing the arms race and transition to real general disarmament, for peace and security in the world.

"I avail myself of the opportunity to confirm that Bulgaria will continue rendering support to the African and the Arab peoples in their lawful struggle for liquidation of the racist regime in Rhodesia and transferring all power to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, for an immediate pullout of the South African troops from Namibia and transferring the power to SWAPO, for terminating the policy of apartheid in the South African Republic, for just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict with due respect for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to establish their own state.

"I wish you fruitful work and new successes in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, racism and the apartheid, for peace and freedom, national independence and social progress."

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV RECEIVE TELEGRAMS ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU132004Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 13 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have received a greetings telegram from the leaders of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, President Souphanouvong and Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. On the same occasion Comrade Todor Zhivkov received a telegram from Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY. Comrade Stanko Todorov received a telegram from Hua Kuo-feng, president of the PRC State Council.

LUKANOV ON ECONOMIC INTEGATION WITH USSR, CEMA

LD131245Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and Bulgaria's permanent representative to CEMA: "The Scale of Creation"]

[Text] Sofia--On 9 September the Bulgarian people are celebrating the 34th anniversary of their historic victory over the corrupt monarchist and fascist clique--the last bulwark of the capitalist system in Bulgaria. In essence this day was the culminating point in the heroic Bulgarian people's many years of struggle under the leadership of the BCP. True to the revolutionary democratic traditions which had grown up in the struggle for national libelration from the Ottoman yoke, inheriting and developing the combat traditions of the Marxist Bulgarian workers' Social Democratic Party, the party of Bulgarian communists headed the antifascist struggle. It rallied all the Bulgarian people's strong forces around it with the aim of averting a national catastrophe and insuring an historic nationwide victory.

Regarding its relations with the CPSU and the USSR as the touchstone of loyalty to the cause of the working class and all working people, the BCP has at all stages of its development built fraternal ties with the CPSU on the basis of the proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Without doubt this combat alliance between the two parties played the main role in the victory of socialist revolution on Bulgarian soil. The decisive conditions for our victory were created by the heroic Soviet Army's defeat of Hitler's hordes in the Balkans.

The BCP proved its ability to mobilize the people and lead them along the path of socialist renewal of the liberated motherland. Under its leadership the country's working people have been able, thanks to their selfless labor, to carry out in less than 35 years radical socioeconomic transformations and to transform a backward country into a developed agroindustrial socialist state. At all stages of socialist construction the Bulgarian people have enjoyed the fraternal, selfless assistance of the Soviet Union. The course mapped out by the historic BCP Central Committee plenum of April 1956 for accelerated industrialization was implemented in the extending and deepening of economic, scientific and technical ties with the Soviet Union. These ties furthered the creation of our state's industrial base.

Qualitative changes in the country's socioeconomic development have taken place during the present decade. At its 10th congress in 1971 the BCP put forward a historic new program to the people and the country--a program for building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria. The all-round development of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union became a factor of great significance in the successful implementation of this program.

The BCP and the Bulgarian Government steadily follow a course of further all-round rapprochement and close integration of the country's economy with the USSR's national economic complex, a course of consistent rapprochement in all the main spheres of public life. This course was approved by our countries' highest party forums--the BCP and CPSU congresses. Meetings between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have proved important stages in its implementation.

The main result of the Bulgarian people's creative labor in the decades which have passed is the stable and dynamic growth rate of Bulgaria's economic performance, as well as the implementation of radical changes in the structure of social production. In the last 20 years the annual increase in the country's national income has been approximately 8.5 percent, the volume of industrial production has increased by 11.5 percent, and that of agricultural production by 4.3 percent. Today 57 percent of the national income is created by industry. A significant proportion of the capacities of Bulgarian industry consists of the 450 industrial enterprises which have been constructed with the USSR's assistance in the last 30 years.

Since the 11th BCP Congress in 1976, in accordance with resolutions adopted at the congress, attention has been devoted to the problem of comprehensively improving efficiency and quality in the process of social reproduction. Systematic work is taking place on the accelerated increase of labor productivity. Whereas in 1965 two-thirds of the increase in the national income was achieved through increased labor productivity, in 1977 the increase in labor productivity significantly determined the growth in the national income, compensating for the relative reduction in manpower in the production sphere.

At the same time, great efforts are being exerted to increase production efficiency and quality by means of the speedy introduction of the latest scientific and technical achievements. The years of people's power in Bulgaria have been the creation of such leading industrial sectors as transport machine building, the electronics industry, instrument making, shipbuilding, the production of equipment for the food industry, chemical and consumer machine building, the production of communications equipment, and a whole series of others. In this sphere an invaluable role is played by scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union. Thus, for instance, in the 1971-1975 period 200 Soviet and 150 Bulgarian scientific research organizations worked jointly on about 600 scientific subjects and problems. In the 1976-1980 period joint work is planned for more than 620 problems and subjects.

Implementing a purposeful and well-founded socioeconomic policy, the BCP is insuring a steady upsurge in the people's standard of living in accordance with the increase in economic potential. In the period from 1960 through 1977 alone the population's real income increased by 250 percent, and in the current 5-year plan period it will increase by another 20 percent.

Such are the main features of socialist Bulgaria's achievements. They undoubtedly confirm again the profound correctness of the assessment made by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, from the high platform of the national party conference held last spring: "The material and technical base which has been created in our country, immense in terms of our country's size, contains inexhaustible potentials and reserves for still more dynamic development in the future. This material and technical base is our great success, the historic gain of the party's April line, the gain of the creative labor of the people, who have not bent under the weight of the difficulties of rapid economic growth."

Today our country is facing an important new stage in its socioeconomic development. Bulgaria will use two main factors to insure its further development: Economic potential and the creative labor of the people on the one hand, and further steady rapprochement and the deepening of bilateral integration ties with the USSR's economic complex and the development of all-round economic cooperation with other fraternal socialist countries on the other.

A concrete expression of the constantly strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation, as was noted at the meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Crimea in August, will be the general plan for specialization and production sharing in material production sectors between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union up to 1990. The elaboration of the general plan, by joint efforts, has already embarked on its decisive phase.

The meaning of the preparation and implementation of such a long-term document and its tremendous principled and practical significance for Bulgaria lies in the creation, by joint efforts and in accordance with the aims and interests of socialist economic integration, of the conditions for the development of modern, high efficiency production processes in leading sectors of Bulgaria's economy.

Without doubt the adoption of such a document will arm the two countries with an effective instrument necessary for the long-term, mutually advantageous and stable development of bilateral relations. This document will also be a contribution to the expansion and deepening of integration processes on a multilateral basis between socialist countries. Its adoption will be yet another visible proof of the correctness of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words to the effect that Bulgarian-Soviet relations are an example of socialist internationalism in action.

KHRISTOV ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY, TIES WITH USSR

LD131251Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian foreign trade minister: "Guarantee of Our Successes"]

[Text] Tomorrow is freedom day, a national holiday of the Bulgarian people. It is the day that great and genuine freedom came to us in September of that already distant, but never fading year of 1944. On that day we Bulgarians wish to say a great number of kind and sincere words to the Soviet people. But perhaps more than anything and before all else we wish to speak of what lies at the basis of the great historical changes which have taken place in People's Bulgaria and forms the immutable foundation of our successes to come and the guarantee of our future--the cooperation between the USSR and Bulgria and the sincere friendship and fraternity which imbue every day and every step in the life of the peoples of our countries.

The tremendous creative role of our cooperation and integration with the CEMA countries, particularly the USSR, is clearly demonstrated in the example of the development of Bulgarian foreign trade.

Bulgaria currently carries out 57-58 percent of its foreign trade exchange with the Soviet Union. The deliveries of Soviet machinery and equipment, raw materials for the energy and chemical industries, ores, timber, wood pulp and other goods are essential to our economy.

At the same time, the significance of Bulgarian deliveries to the Soviet Union is also growing within the process of deepening and expanding the specialization and cooperation of the Bulgarian national economy with the economy of the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

A large range of Bulgarian products--cranes, agricultural vehicles, electronic and electrotechnical equipment, articles for the light and food industries and also for agriculture--are in widespread and constant demand in the Soviet Union. The long-term and planned nature of our mutual trade provides us with the necessary conditions for steady economic development and intensification of production.

In assessing our fraternal relations, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria is an inalienable part of the truly fraternal and internationalist relations which have become firmly established in the great community of socialist states.

Bulgaria's foreign trade links with other CEMA countries are also growing, on the basis of Bulgaria's economic successes, and here joint specialization and cooperation in production is expanding simultaneously with the increase in trade exchange. In turn, the deepening of integration between Bulgaria and the CEMA member-countries, which is insuring rapid economic growth for Bulgaria, is also an important factor in expanding Bulgaria's economic relations with nonsocialist countries.

The main task for the socioeconomic development of our country in the current 7th 5-Year Plan was defined by the 11th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress as further increasing production, intensifying labor productivity and improving the quality of manufactured goods through the modernization, reconstruction and concentration of production facilities and the accelerated introduction of modern technology. Carrying out this major task presupposes and predetermines the further expansion, improvement and deepening of Bulgaria's participation in the international socialist division of labor and the process of integration of the CEMA countries, primarily with the USSR. The decision of the governments of Bulgaria and the USSR to devise a general plan for specialization and cooperation in the material production sectors of both countries in the period up to 1990 is a new stage in this process. Implementation of this impressive measure will define new landmarks in our economic cooperation with the USSR, the direction of basic improvements in the economic structure of Bulgiria, and ways to insure further organic amalgamation of the national economic complexes of both countries.

More than one-third of a century has elapsed since the memorable day of 9 September 1944, when the heroic struggle of the Bulgarian working people for the national and social liberation of their country was crowned with success. Today Bulgaria, under the leadership of the BCP--the acknowledged vanguard of the Bulgarian people--is implementing fundamental socioeconomic transformations, and is successfully building a developed socialist society. Bulgaria's achievements in all areas of socialist construction are graphic evidence of the loyalty of our people to that great goal which [illegible] for themselves 34 years ago--the goal of fraternal friendship with the Soviet people, which is a symbol of our entire life.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO COMMENTS ON EVALUATION OF COMMUNISTS

AU130931Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Party Membership Cards Exchange Started"]

[Excerpt] There is no place for liberalism. While preparing the evaluation of the communists and their admission to the primary organizations, the party bureaus must apply bold and principled criticism and self-criticism, and analyze and evaluate the entire personality of each communist--his behavior and actions in society and with his family, as well as his contribution to evaluating party policy. The lofty criteria of the July plenum and the BCP national conference must be the basis of each evaluation. [paragraph continues]

Each one should be evaluated on the basis of his real contribution to the practical implementation of the party policy for the complete discovery and utilization of resources, for decisively improving the socialist organization of labor, overcoming self-satisfaction and self-complacency, and for the broad introduction of the best achievements of the frontranking and scientific-technical experience. The political image of every communist must be scrutinized. How does he take care of his Marxist-Leninist preparation? How does he learn and grow? What are his moral characteristics? All of these are questions which should be seriously discussed by the party meetings. Only then will the evaluations facilitate the creation of an atmosphere of intolerance towards violations and towards those who manifest negative behavior within the primary organization and the working collective. Only then will the evaluations have a lasting educational effect.

Each important and responsible party act must be done calmly, wisely and with forethought. One should not rush and show negligence. Such an attitude will lead to a superficial discussion and to a decrease in the party organizations' discipline and responsibility. This is even more important in preparing and reviewing the communists' evaluations. A calm atmosphere must be created and enough time provided. The reviewing of a large number of evaluations at a single meeting is not justifiable and can be harmful. There are firm BCP Central Committee requirements which must be observed.

The further work for exchanging the party membership cards requires the swift and decisive elimination of all the shortcomings which still appear to a certain degree in the work of the primary organizations. It is necessary to connect this internal party task even more strongly with the active implementation of the BCP national conference decisions.

Presenting someone with the new membership card means that by his work he has earned the right to bear the title "communist." By accepting his new card, the communist pledges to further live and work as a communist.

AMBASSADOR IN BELGRADE RECEIVED BY DJURANOVIC

AU132002Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 13 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Rayko Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to Belgrade, was received today by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. During the friendly talk the readiness of the two sides was expressed to further expand their mutually advantageous cooperation in the fields of the economy, culture and all other sectors in which still unused opportunities exist.

TSOLOV RECEIVES POLAND'S SZYDLAK, USSR'S MOROZOV

AU132016Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 13 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Jan Szydlak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who is visiting Bulgaria.

Tano Tsolov also received Ivan Morozov, first secretary of the Komi ASSR Obkom. They discussed questions of bilateral cooperation and joint work in timber production. The meeting, held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Nacho Papazov, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Bulgarian-Soviet All-National Friendship Committee.

PRESIDENT HUSAK HAS SUCCESSFUL EYE OPERATION

LD131823Y Prague CTK in English 1610 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 13 Sep, CETEKA--Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has undergone an eye operation in the state sanatorium in Prague several days ago. The operation was successful and he will soon return to his work.

STROUGAL HOLDS TALKS WITH OPEC SECRETARY GENERAL

LD131934Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the federal government, received Ali Muhammad al-Jiddah, secretary general of OPEC, in Prague today. In the course of talks, the premier informed his guest about the aims of our national economic development and the solution of tasks in the fuel and power sphere. Al-Jiddah informed Comrade Strougal about the economic problems of the OPEC member-states. Both sides expressed interest in deepening economic relations between Czechoslovakia and the OPEC member-states and in establishing contacts with regard to delivery of oil to Czechoslovakia and settlement of these imports with export of Czechoslovak-manufactured products, especially investment units and engineering equipment. Lubomir Strougal and Ali al-Jiddah also exchanged views on topical questions of international politics, particularly the current situation in the Middle East and the possibility for its just settlement in the interest of the whole mankind and of world peace.

JOSEF KORCAK RECEIVES CUBA'S FERNANDEZ MELL 13 SEP

LD131852Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Today, Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech Government, received Oscar Fernandez Mell, chairman of the People's Power in Havana, who is leading a delegation from Cuba's capital on an official visit in Prague. The guests inspected the Prague Metro today and showed interest in the urban transport of passengers and goods, and in the safeguarding of repairs to motor vehicles in our capital.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR RECEIVES SOVIET COSMONAUT

LD132052Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, received Col Aleksey Gubarev, pilot-cosmonaut and hero of the USSR and Czechoslovakia today. Colonel Gubarev is ending his holiday in our country. Also present at the cordial and friendly discussion was Major Vladimir Remek, pilot-cosmonaut. They discussed questions of the two cosmonauts' joint flight and the deep impressions Aleksey Gubarev has received during his stay in our country.

CSSR-U.S. ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN IN PRAGUE 11 SEP

AU131004Y Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 12 Sep 78 p 6 AU

[Text] The third plenary session of the CSSR-American Economic Council began in Prague's International Hotel yesterday. [paragraph continues]

The Czechoslovak delegation is led by J. Pinkava, chairman of the Czechoslovak section and general director of the FZC [foreign trade enterprise] Centrotex, and the U.S. delegation by Jean Paul Lyet, chairman of the American section and executive president of the Sperry Rand corporation. During the session, leading representatives of the two countries' trade, industrial and financial circles will discuss the possibility of further expanding trade and economic relations, particularly in the sphere of engineering, consumer goods, foodstuffs and scientific-technical cooperation.

TU SECRETARY INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF LIBYA VISIT

AU131101Y Prague PRACE in Czech 12 Sep 78 p 3 AU

[MTA-signed interview in Prague on an unspecified date with V. Kozik, secretary of the CSSR Central Trade Union Council (URO): "The Successful Development of Libya"]

[Excerpt] Question: Another important goal of your delegation's visit was the discussion of mutual relations between the trade unions of the two countries. What are the results of these talks?

Answer: The General Federation of the Libyan Working People [GFLW] was established in 1974 and belongs to the young, progressively oriented trade union centrals of the Arab countries. It now has more than 400,000 members gathered in 14 trade unions, the largest of which is the trade union of workers in the oil industry. It is a member of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and cooperates closely with the WFTU. In its activity, it stands on the side of all progressively oriented forces in the struggle against world imperialism and Zionism and is actively implementing the ideas of unity and cooperation in the international workers and trade union movement throughout the world. The URO has had good and friendly relations with the GFLW since 1975. A GFLW delegation attended both the Ninth All-Trade Union Congress and the Ninth WFTU Congress in Prague. The present visit of the URO delegation in Libya was realized on the basis of bilateral interest in further developing mutual relations. In the course of our delegation's talks with the highest GFLW representatives, General Secretary Hamid Abu Bakr Jallud and deputy general secretary for international contacts, Fajturi (Dali), we arrived at concrete conclusions. We arranged for a GFLW delegation to visit the CSSR in the near future, at the invitation of the URO, and for an agreement--containing a number of concrete actions--to be signed about mutual cooperation between the two trade unions centrals. In talks with General Secretary H. Jallud, who is also general secretary of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, we were briefed about the plan of activity of this international trade union central for the coming period and discussed some questions of mutual relations. Apart from these talks, our delegation also discussed a number of questions of mutual cooperation with representatives of other trade union centrals that participated in the celebrations of the ninth revolution anniversary in the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION TO STUDY CPCZ'S IDEOLOGICAL WORK

AU131005Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Report signed "(Z)" in column "International Relations"]

[Text] Vasil Bejda, head of the CPCZ Central Committee's Department of Agitation and Propaganda, on Monday in Prague received a study delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, led by Pham Van Kiet, deputy head of the VCP Central Committee's Department of Propaganda and Agitation. [paragraph continues]

The reception was attended by Nguyen Tien Thong, Socialist Republic of Vietnam ambassador to the CSSR. During its stay in Czechoslovakia, the delegation will acquaint itself with the CPCZ's experience acquired in the sphere of ideological work.

BARCAK OUTLINES ECONOMIC FIGURES AT BRNO FAIR

LD1313427 Prague CTK in English 1137 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Brno, 13 Sep, CETEKA--This year's engineering trade fair in Brno is evidence of the great growth of the socialist system, both in the sphere of foreign trade and production and in the whole complex of the national economy and living standard in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak said at a press conference here today.

He pointed out that in the first two years of the 6th Five-Year Plan (1976-1980), industrial production rose by more than 11 percent. Higher productivity accounted for 86 percent of the increased production. In agriculture, after a decline caused by unfavourable weather in 1976, production went up by 7.5 percent.

The tasks assigned by the 15th Communist Party Congress to external economic relations were being fulfilled satisfactorily, despite the increasingly difficult conditions on world markets and the rising prices of raw materials and energy.

Foreign trade turnover rose by 22 percent in the past two years--almost by 25 percent with the socialist countries and by 20 percent with non-socialist countries.

Foreign trade turnover continued to rise at a faster rate than national income.

Minister Barcak underlined that the years 1976 and 1977 confirmed and enhanced the importance of Czechoslovakia's economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

He said that Czechoslovakia is taking an active part in the implementation of the comprehensive program of the socialist economic integration. The results achieved in the first two years of the current five-year plan prove that the 15th congress correctly assessed the possibilities of further development of Czechoslovakia's socialist society. Also the fulfillment of the third year of the plan shows that the economy is developing dynamically, and that the country's economic potential is growing, Minister Barcak said.

In the first half of 1978, exports were 7.4 percent higher than in the same period last year. Exports to socialist countries increased by 7.5 percent, to capitalist and developing countries by 7.1 percent.

Total imports went up 10.9 percent: From the socialist countries 15.4 percent, from non-socialist 5.9 percent.

Andrej Barcak went on to say that Czechoslovak exports of engineering products to the non-socialist countries formed 17.5 percent of total exports while six percent of this volume went to the capitalist countries. Czechoslovakia cannot be satisfied with the volume of its engineering exports to the capitalist countries and is therefore seeking ways of adjusting these exports to the demands of external markets. It is all the more surprising that in exports of machinery and equipment Czechoslovakia is facing a further increase of protectionist trends in the Western countries and regards this policy as short-sighted and making free trade difficult.

Cooperation and specialization are one of the most important active ways of increasing trade with machinery and equipment, which is confirmed by Czechoslovakia's relations with the member-states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, with whom Czechoslovakia concluded more than 250 agreements, Andrej Barcak said.

Andrej Barcak said that the situation is quite different as regards the capitalist states with which Czechoslovakia signed only 35 agreements of a relatively small value.

The Czechoslovak economy is not a closed one: Czechoslovakia is striving to open its economy to world markets to an ever greater extent, he pointed out, stressing Czechoslovakia's interest in further expanding advantageous cooperation. It is prepared to seek new markets and purchases and effectively contribute towards asserting new forms of economic cooperation. The current engineering trade fair can help in many respects.

Andrej Barcak noted that the current trade fair is marked by the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Brno exhibition grounds. Interest in the Brno trade fair is growing constantly. A total of 2,593 exhibitors from 29 countries and West Berlin are taking part, displaying their products on 59 percent of the total area of the exhibition grounds of 116,854 square metres. Equipment for health services is the outstanding branch at this year's trade fair and a symposium on apparatuses substituting the heart and kidneys is held in conjunction with the fair.

POSSIBLE SALE OF BRITISH MILITARY AIRCRAFT TO PRC NOTED

LD131821Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] As many as three PRC military delegations are currently visiting Britain. Sixty military experts are showing keen interest in the British Harrier vertical take-off military aircraft. Here is our permanent correspondent, Jiri Cedrovsky, talking from London about what this interest really means:

The director general of British Aerospace, Richard [name indistinct] had this to say: The Chinese are virtually longing for the Harriers. That is why the firm's management expects an early invitation to Peking for negotiations on the sale of Harriers to the Maoist army. According to the British press, China is allegedly to receive several hundred of these modern fighter planes over the next 2 years. To what extent this information is well-founded remains to be seen. China has brought Trident aircraft from British firms, and it is manufacturing Rolls Royce aircraft engines under license. But political and military circles here regard the sale of the vertical take-off Harriers to the Maoists as a far more delicate matter. For example, London's THE TIMES wonders whether this deal will not come up against objections from the British Government or from Britain's partners in NATO, even though, and I quote, "China is seen as a friend of the West."

The British Government has so far made no public statement on the Maoists' requirements. It would prefer to keep the whole business under its hat as far as possible. And it goes without saying that it is now waiting for Washington's reaction to the sale of the Harriers to the Maoists. No matter what the outcome of the song-and-dance around the sale of Harriers to China, the important thing is that the Maoist buyers have wheted the appetite of large arms dealers in Britain. The prospect of fat profits is tempting. And one can hardly fail to notice that the 60 Maoist arms dealers have been given a cordial reception in Britain, especially by militant and extreme reactionary circles who, for a long time, have regarded, and welcomed, Maoist China as an ally in their efforts to undermine the idea of detente and world peace.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU RECEIVES KROLIKOWSKI, DELEGATION

LD1322044Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2040 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--Today, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia, Lt Col Mengistu Haile-Mariam, received the head of the GDR state delegation, SED Politburo member and Deputy Premier Werner Krolikowski. During the cordial, friendly and trustful meeting, Werner Krolikowski presented a greetings message from Erich Honecker on the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. He paid tribute to the achievements of the national-democratic revolution in socialist Ethiopia which were strikingly demonstrated at the celebrations.

Werner Krolikowski affirmed the GDR's solidarity with the struggle of the African peoples for political, social and economic independence.

Lt Col Mengistu Haile-Mariam expressed his thanks for the comprehensive solidarity extended by the GDR to the Ethiopian revolution from the outset.

Both sides emphasized the high level of the relations between socialist Ethiopia and the GDR. They stressed their resolve to further develop and deepen their mutual relations in every respect, especially in the economic sphere, on the basis of their common positions in the struggle for social progress and against imperialism.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ON ANNIVERSARY

AU1309Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Erich Honecker telegram congratulating Lt Col Mengistu Haile-Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, on the 4th anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution]

[Text] To Lt Col Mengistu Haile-Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, Addis Ababa:

Highly Esteemed Comrade Mennistu Haile-Mariam, On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution, I convey to you, to the Provisional Military Administrative Council and to the people of socialist Ethiopia, the most cordial greetings and congratulations from the SED Central Committee: the State Council and the people of the GDR.

The GDR people feel deep sympathy for the courageous Ethiopian people who, under the leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, are making great efforts to implement and consolidate far-reaching political and socioeconomic transformations and to preserve their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, despite all attacks by external and internal enemies. The Ethiopian people have defended and consolidated the achievements of the revolution.

The successes of the Ethiopian revolution are of great importance for the peoples of Africa in their struggle for national liberation and social progress, against the intrigues and machinations of imperialism that are aimed at maintaining its positions with neocolonialist means, and at recbtaining control over lost territories of exploitation and domination.

Faithful to its internationalist commitment, the GDR has from the very beginning sided with revolutionary Ethiopia. It will continue to give support of solidarity to the Ethiopian people in its struggle for a new society which is commensurate with human dignity. Let me also take this opportunity to again express my firm conviction that the cooperation between the GDR and socialist Ethiopia will continue to successfully and universally develop and deepen on the basis of anti-imperialist solidarity, firm friendship and mutual trust, to the benefit of our states and peoples. I wish the Ethiopian people, its revolutionary leadership and you, esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, new successes in the further implementation of noble aims of the Ethiopian revolution.

With socialist greetings, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

HONECKER RECEIVES ROMANIAN CP'S GHEORGHE PANA

LD131848Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker today received Gheorghe Pana, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Central Council of the Romanian General Trade Union Federation, for a friendly talk.

Gheorghe Pana conveyed fraternal greetings from Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. In the presence of Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB Central Executive, they discussed the results of the activities of the trade unions of the two countries to implement the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the 11th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. Tribute was paid to the successful development of the close, fraternal relations between the two parties and states on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The deepening of these relations served cooperation in the interest of both states and peoples, of socialism and the safeguarding of peace. The principal task was the continuation of the process of detente and the ending of the arms race. The meeting took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

WERNER-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PYONGYANG

LD131810Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1514 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang--The GDR party and state delegation led by SED Central Committee Politburo member Paul Verner which attended the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang for home on 12 September. The delegation has arrived back in Berlin.

DEFENSE MINISTER ATTACKS NATO COUNCIL DECISIONS

LD132010Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Potsdam--"The aggressive policy of imperialism and the threat to peace force us to strengthen our national defense still further and to safeguard the military protection of our republic and of socialism under all conditions."

This was stated by GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann at today's opening of the SED party schooling year in an address to army members at Kleinmachnow in Potsdam Bezirk.

Hoffmann drew attention to the arms program for the next 15 years which was adopted by the NATO council in Washington in the spring. He said its purpose was to step up the preparedness for aggression of the NATO formations qualitatively and quantitatively. Similarly, the current autumn maneuvers illustrated the growing, dangerous character of this war pact. The alleged threat to the West by the armies of the Warsaw Pact was described by the defense minister as a futile attempt by reactionary NATO circles to deceive their own population, to harness it to the chariot of their aggressive anticommunist policy, and conceal their stepped-up arms drive.

WEST BERLIN 'SPY' SENTENCED TO 13 YEARS

LD131724Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin higher military court today sentenced Berlin (West) inhabitant Wilhelm Walterscheid to 13 years in jail for espionage activities against the GDR, carried out over many years on behalf of the Federal Intelligence Service (BND).

As an agent trained in intelligence work of the FRG's BND, Walterscheid had been given the general assignment of conducting military espionage in the GDR while continuously misusing the transit agreement. He took advantage of his job as a truck and bus driver in the transit traffic, as well as of private trips and visits to the GDR for this purpose. At the trial it was established that Walterscheid gathered--by specific and systematic reconnoitering--espionage information concerning military objects and installations, as well as weapons and vehicles of the National People's Army and the Soviet Army.

In carrying out his BND assignments, the spy Walterscheid gathered information about the GDR frontier crossing points which are of interest to the secret service. He spied on persons travelling in transit, and spied on the installations serving the transit and visitors' traffic with a view to supplying the BND center with cunning camouflage possibilities for the deployment of further spies. His reconnoitering activities were to assist the secret service in the specific use of espionage equipment and containers for couriers. Walterscheid had repeated meetings in Berlin (West) with an official of the Stuttgart office of the BND whose real name is known to the court, however, here he used his cover name of Moehring. Walterscheid was trained in Berlin [illegible] for carrying out his subversive activity and given comprehensive instructions [illegible] for every new espionage assignment.

FRG GERMAN YOUNG DEMOCRATS MEET WITH EGON KRENZ

LD131845Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1507 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The chairman of the German Young Democrats (DJD) of the FRG, Christoph Strasser, and his deputy, Walter Eschweiler, visited the GDR on 12 and 13 September. The representatives of the DJD Central Executive had talks with first secretary of the FDJ Central Council Egon Krenz, and with Guenter Rettner, secretary of the FDJ Central Council. They discussed the state of international relations [illegible] the two organizations and possibilities of their further development in the [illegible] the continuation of the process of detente, and anti-imperialist solidarity.

Both sides were unanimous in paying tribute to the positive results of the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana for the continued strengthening of the progressive forces of youth throughout the world. Stress was laid on the important motivation which this world festival has also provided for shaping relations between youth organizations from states with different social systems. Both sides stressed that these relations can develop only in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

BRIEFS

CHEMISTS SYMPOSIUM IN DRESDEN--Dresden (ADN)--An international symposium on polymer dispersions attended by experts from 10 countries was opened in Dresden on Monday. It is being held under the patronage of the Union for Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) and will provide a forum for more than 200 experts for 3 days. The symposium is organized by the GDR chemical society and the GDR Academy of Sciences' Institute for Polymeric Chemistry. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

GDR-POLISH TRADE TALKS--Horst Soelle, GDR foreign trade minister, received Wladyslaw Ghiazda, Polish undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, for a friendly talk in Leipzig. They discussed the current state and development of the exchange of goods between the two states and the expansion of bilateral economic relations. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD]

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION STOPS OVER--A state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] led by Nguyen Huu Tho, SRV vice president and member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, stayed for a short stopover in the GDR on its journey to several African states. The delegation was received at the Berlin Schoenefeld Airport by Ernst Goldenbaum, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council. Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Tu was also present. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-12 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION--Penyu Kiratsov, ambassador extraordinary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the GDR, gave a reception on Friday, 8 September, on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The reception was attended by members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Gerhard Grueneberg and Joachim Hermann; Ernst Goldenbaum, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs; as well as by other personalities of the GDR's social life. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-12 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA CONCLUDES VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

Activities of 12 Sep

LD1310447 Budapest MTI in English 0613 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 12 (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent Denes Polgar reports from The Hague:

Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja called on the chairman of the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament and the acting chairman of the First Chamber on Tuesday morning.

The leading Dutch parliamentarians stated that they ascribed great significance to the development of relations between the legislatures of the two countries. These ties are of long standing now. It may be recalled that in the spring this year, Hungarian parliamentary delegation headed by Antal Apro, president of the legislature, visited the Netherlands.

At noon Frigyes Puja was received by Queen Juliana at the Soestdijk Royal Palace. In the afternoon, official foreign ministerial talks were resumed which were attended also by the members of the two delegations. While discussing international issues, the two sides attached great importance to detente, disarmament, problems of the Middle East and the Far East, and to the Soviet-U.S. relations.

In context of several major international questions, despite the existing divergence of views, the two foreign ministers took identical or convergent stands.

While reviewing bilateral issues, the foreign ministers concurred that it would be useful to raise the political relations to a higher level and to render personal contacts more frequent.

As far as economic problems are concerned, apart from evaluating bilateral links, they also took up issues connected with the CMEA and the Common Market. The Hungarian side stressed that despite the curbs arising out of the Common Market regulations, there was scope for further developing economic ties.

Frigyes Puja extended an invitation to the Dutch foreign minister for a visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted.

The Hungarian foreign minister hosted dinner in the evening in honour of the Dutch foreign minister.

The event marked the conclusion of the official programme of the visit. The Hungarian delegation is to leave for a tour of the province on Wednesday. It is to go to Delft City and the Rotterdam port where the mayor of the city will give a luncheon to the Hungarian delegation. The two foreign ministers are to give a joint press conference in the evening.

Returns to Budapest

LD1319537 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)--Frigyes Puja, Hungarian foreign minister, who paid an official visit to the Netherlands at the invitation of Dr C.A. Van der Klaauw, Dutch foreign minister, Wednesday returned to Budapest.

GYENES HEADS TALKS WITH BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD131825Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] In Budapest, official talks with Benin have begun. The delegations are led by Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary, and Michel Alladaye, member of the Politburo of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party and foreign minister.

PANAMANIAN PEOPLE'S DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU131313Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Sep 78 p 3 AU

["Visit By a Delegation of the People's Party of Panama in Hungary"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the People's Party of Panama led by Miguel A. Porcell Pana, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party, visited our country between 2 and 11 September 1978. Central Committee Secretary Imre Gyori held talks with the delegation. During its stay, the delegation of the Panamanian communists met with representatives of the National Trade Union Council and the PPF National Council and visited industrial enterprises, producer cooperatives and institutes, where it studied the activity of party organizations.

At discussions held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the two party representatives briefed each other on their countries' positions and their parties' activities. They exchanged views on the international situation, with particular regard to the Caribbean area, topical aspects of the international communist and workers movement and interparty relations.

The MSZMP representatives expressed the Hungarian communists' international solidarity with the struggle of the People's Party of Panama against international imperialism and its allies and for the Panamanian people's interests, social progress and socialism. They reaffirmed their support of the Panamanian people's struggle to regain sovereignty over the Canal Zone.

The representatives of the Panamanian People's Party expressed their appreciation of the results attained by the Hungarian people under MSZMP leadership in building an advanced socialist society.

The MSZMP and Panamanian People's Party representatives stressed that they regard the struggle for international detente, peace, security and disarmament of primary importance.

Both parties' representatives assured each other of their solidarity with the peoples, governments and all patriotic forces struggling for the democratic transformation of the Latin American countries and against imperialism, fascism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

It was emphasized at the talks that the MSZMP and the Panamanian People's Party regard it as their internationalist duty to actively work to accomplish joint objectives and strengthen the unity of the international communist movement and collaboration among the anti-imperialist forces.

The two parties' representatives established with satisfaction that, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, interparty relations are successfully developing and serving well the interests of both countries and peoples.

The Panamanian delegation departed from Budapest on Monday. Gabor Nagy, deputy chief of the MSZMP Central Committee's International Relations Department, was at Ferihegy Airport to bid the delegation farewell.

NEPSZABADSAG Interviews Panamanian Official

XD131203Y Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 13 Sep, MTI--Miguel Procell Pana, member of the Political Committee of the Popular Party of Panama and the party's secretary, who has recently visited Budapest at the head of a delegation, gave an interview for Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG. The paper's Wednesday issue carries the interview.

In his statement, Panama's party chief spoke highly of the policy pursued by his country's government containing also anti-imperialist aspects and then he stresses surveying the events going on in the area of Central America.

"I should like to point first of all to the importance of the close friendly relations developed with Cuba. Noteworthy events have recently taken place in Nicaragua where an armed revolutionary struggle has been launched against the dictatorship by the Somoza family--and against the United States' imperialism that it embodies. In Jamaica we can witness a peculiar transformation of a socialist character, and the people of Belize are fighting for their independence."

"What I should like to emphasize is the common denominator in the fightings waged by the nations in this area: The action against imperialism, big capital and big estates. With confidence in the strengthening of the tendency of democratization, I call attention to a danger threatening these positive developments. In harmony with the leading circles of the United States and the Carter administration, a part of Western social democratic parties is mobilizing considerable capital and is making efforts to transform the movements of an anti-imperialist character in accordance with the interests of the international bourgeoisie....

"There is no doubt about it that Carter and big capitalist circles using the campaign of 'human rights' as a mask would not hesitate for a moment about direct armed intervention if any of these countries tried to break loose from capitalist influence."

SZEKER-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK CELEBRATIONS

XD132020Y Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[illegible] Budapest, 13 Sep, MTI--The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the government that had been attending celebrations in Pyongyang that marked the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and was headed by Gyula Szeker, member of the HSWP CC and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Wednesday returned to Hungary.

The Hungarian delegation was received by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Korean Labour Party Political Committee and chairman of the Public Administration Council of the DPR of Korea. A friendship meeting was held at Unbon, at the Hungarian-Korean friendship cooperative farm, which was addressed also by Gyula Szeker.

KOROM, CZINEGE ADDRESS MSZMP ARMY COMMITTEE MEETING

AU131125Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Unattributed report: "Mihaly Korom At Meeting of the MSZMP People's Army Executive Committee"]

[Text] The MSZMP Executive Committee in the People's Army held a meeting on Monday at which experiences in the training of officers and main directions in the further development of the Hungarian People's Army were discussed. The Executive Committee meeting was attended and addressed by Mihaly Korom, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Col Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense.

SARLOS-LED PEOPLES FRONT DELEGATION TOURS PRAGUE

LD131202Y Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 12 Sep, MTI--The Hungarian People's Front delegation, led by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, currently visiting Prague at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front, got acquainted with life and development in the Czechoslovak capital on Tuesday. The delegation was received by Blahomir Borovicka, chief architect of Prague, who informed the visitors about the city's development plans. Thereafter, the delegation visited the recently commissioned metro and two exhibitions. In the evening, Miklos Barity, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a reception in honour of the Hungarian delegation.

'BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA' BLAMED FOR HINDERING EAST-WEST TRUST

LD131125Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Article by Istvan Darvasi, deputy of the Hungarian National Assembly and chief editor of the newspaper MAGYAR HIRLAP: "In the Presence of the Generations"]

[Excerpt] Budapest--An unswerving struggle for peace, against the arms race, and for general and complete disarmament--these foreign policy objectives of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries have found recognition in the world. The process of detente is expanding, and life provides many examples of cooperation among states with different social systems. The guarantee of lasting peace is today an elementary condition for mankind's development. The enshrinement of the Soviet Union's proposals in international agreements based on the principles of mutual security would serve as an effective step in the direction of curbing the arms race, which is a heavy burden on the shoulders of working people in the capitalist countries.

We realize full well the need to supplement political detente with military detente. The practical implementation of Lenin's ideas of peaceful coexistence has brought with it many successes, but it is impossible to be completely confident of the triumph of the cause of peace until significant steps have been taken leading to disarmament. After all, virtually any spot on the earth can now be reached by lethal devices, by weapons of mass destruction. Imperialist circles frequently indulge in calculations: How many times over can one side, possessing a certain stock of thermonuclear weapons, annihilate the other side?

Whatever the answer might be, it runs counter to the aspirations of the people. Only one conclusion--the only correct one--suggests itself from this calculation. This is that it is possible, and necessary to reach an agreement on the most complex and urgent problems of the present time, and there are no objective ostacles here to reaching such agreement.

Words about "confidence-building" steps at one time became fashionable in international political vocabulary. These words implied military information exchanged by states about, for instance, the holding of military maneuvers. I do not deny the importance of such steps. But in my opinion it is more important to persistently strive to secure trust, mutual understanding and mutual respect on all key issues. It remains a fact that the greater part of the three postwar decades has gone by under the sign of the bourgeois propaganda machine's striving--and not always unsuccessfully--to sway public opinion in its own countries against the Soviet Union, the other socialist community states, and the communists and worker parties. People have been deprived of objective information and intimidated with the specter of armed aggression on the part of the USSR, and this has not served the cause of peace and of mutual trust.

Of course, realistically-minded politicians and millions of working people do not believe that the Soviet Union is threatening their homelands. Here too, time has worked in favor of peace and against war. More can be said; the progressive public of the Western countries stands today on the side of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the Warsaw Pact countries. It is resolutely alining itself with the irate protest of the people building socialism and in whom the U.S. Government's plans connected with the monstrous neutron bomb provoke legitimate anxiety for the destiny of peace and for the fate of future generations. Another thing also is clear: The arms race in the capitalist countries is continuing and virtually no realistic, specific proposals are originating there which also envisage the security of the other side. There is no doubt that this disturbs our public.

It has been calculated by experts engaged in the study of disarmament questions that the annual expenditure on arms throughout the world exceeds $300 billion. This is a vast sum. The arms race is taking away production capacities, and these could, after all, be placed at the service of progress, peace and happiness. The mass media are called upon to speak out loudly about this. However, bourgeois propaganda is hushing up the military expenditure figures and is concealing these figures with attacks against the countries of the socialist community and against peaceful initiatives. By exciting mistrust and suspicion, it is doing wrong and is supporting those circles wishing to postpone for as long as possible effective and practical solutions aimed at disarmament.

Weapons of mass destruction cannot be allowed to become a plaything in the hands of irresponsible politicians: This is the top-priority task of the people. We live in an era when the people are capable of judging whether their governments really are reliably defending peace and security or whether they are risking the destinies of the people. The persistent struggle of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries for peace and disarmament and for the full implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference is vivid confirmation of the fact that the governments of our countries are displaying deep responsibility for the fate of peace, for the security of their people, and for the destiny of future generations. They are holding talks on disarmament with the noblest of intentions, with candor and with initiative, and this arouses the sympathies of the honest people of the world.

MORE ON BULGARIAN PREMIER TODOROV'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Jaroszewicz Dinner Speech

AU131055Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Speech by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at the 11 September Warsaw reception in honor of Premier Stanko Todorov of Bulgaria]

[Text] I welcome you cordially and express the conviction that the talks we have begun today will produce the expected results. We have every reason for this expectation based on traditional Polish-Bulgarian friendship and the unshakable loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

These values are fully confirmed in the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the 30th anniversary of which we have celebrated this year.

The development of our relations is based on the ideological community, the unity of aims, the fraternal cooperation between the PZPR and the BCP and on our states' membership in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The favorable development of the building of socialism in Poland and Bulgaria enables us to improve our mutual cooperation in all areas as attested to by the increasing economic potential of our countries, which are successfully implementing their development programs adopted by the Seventh PZPR Congress and by the 11th BCP Congress. Our cooperation is benefiting our people.

The meetings between the leaders of our parties and peoples--Comrades Edward Gierek and Todor Zhivkov--are of decisive importance to the development of our relations and map out the lines of cooperation, extending it to ever newer spheres of life.

The results we have achieved in economic and scientific-technical cooperation and in trade exchanges have created good prospects for the future. They also make it necessary to deepen the socialist division of labor and to promote production cooperation and specialization.

Our cooperation in culture and science is developing favorably. The increased tourist traffic has made direct contacts between the citizens of our countries more frequent.

Poland and Bulgaria are linked by the common struggle to consolidate peace and detente and to promote extensive international cooperation in Europe and the world. The unity, fraternal friendship and comprehensively deepened cooperation with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community are the foundations of our foreign policy.

Conscious that imperialist forces seeking to halt detente and to foment new tensions and conflicts are rearing their head throughout the world, we will tighten the cooperation of our two parties and states with all progressive, peace-loving and realistic political forces in the wold in order to create conditions for actively continuing the policy of detente.

Poland makes consistent contributions toward constructing lasting peace and security in Europe and the world. We attach great importance to implementing the CSCE Final Act, to the Vienna negotiations on reductions in armaments and armed forces in central Europe and to implementing the decisions of the special UN session on disarmament.

We are for the urgent implementation of the program presented at that session by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, for measures to halt arms production and to promote nuclear and conventional disarmament and to ban the use of force in international relations.

The Soviet-American dialog is playing a key role in the process of successfully solving the most important issues of the present times--peace and international security--and in creating a good atmosphere in the relations among the countries with different systems. We attach the greatest importance to Soviet-American negotiations on limiting strategic armaments.

Poland is against any anti-detente activities and any attempts to introduce tension in international relations. We reaffirm our complete support for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] which, despite China's hegemonistic pressure, is pursuing its great efforts to reconstruct the war-ravaged country and is making a worthy contribution to lasting peace in Southeast Asia. We express our solidarity with the heroic efforts of the SRV people and authorities and with their aspirations to consolidate their independence and security.

Dear Comrade Todorov, I am pleased we can again welcome you in Poland as our close friend.

I am convinced that your visit and the decisions we will adopt will be of good service in further tightening the friendship and cooperation between our states and people and will make another contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of our socialist community.

Todorov Dinner Speech

AU140957Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 78 p 6 AU

[Apparent text of the toast of Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, at the 11 September official dinner given in Warsaw in his honor by Piotr Jaroszewicz, Polish premier]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Jaroszewicz, dear Polish friends, comrades, we accepted with pleasure your invitation to visit fraternal Poland. This hospitable and cordial atmosphere deeply moves us. I also warmly thank you for the friendly words addressed to the Bulgarian people and the BCP.

Our friendship has deep historic roots as well as a firm basis in the present. During the last 30 years it was manifested in the first treaty or friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Bulgaria and Poland. Its worthy continuation was the new treaty signed in 1967. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Edward Gierek, our countries' first leaders, are guiding the development of our friendship and cooperation with a statesman's wisdom. Thus they constantly obtain a new and richer content.

I am pleased to note that during our fruitful talks we have devoted significant attention to the preparation of the visit of the Polish party-state delegation led by Comrade Edward Gierek in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During our present businesslike meeting, we have thoroughly reviewed the state of our mutual economic relations not only during the current 5-year plan, but also the prospects for their development after 1980.

The development of our bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation is a contribution to implementing the CEMA complex program of socialist economic integration.

The fact that during the last 20 years, in which the joint Bulgarian-Polish commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation has been active, our mutual trade exchange has grown 15 times, speaks of the scope of our cooperation. During 1976-1980 our trade exchange will double. The structure of the trade exchange has improved. The machines and equipment are now 65 percent of its total volume. The share of production sharing and specialized production is also growing. The mutually developed basic trends of developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation after 1980 are a new proof of the wisdom and scope displayed by our parties and governments while outlining our future mutual relations.

Dear Polish comrades, we are walking along the same road--the road of socialism--and we have one supreme goal--the benefit of our peoples. We also have the same loyal friends and allies--the glorious USSR and the fraternal socialist countries. As internationalists, we rejoice at the great successes of the fraternal Polish people in constructing and developing socialism, achieved under the PZPR leadership. The decisions of the Seventh PZPR Congress have materialized in the remarkable achievements of the Polish People's Republic.

The deeds of the Bulgarian people are also constructive. The course toward quality and effectiveness, set by the 11th BCP Congress, is successfully being implemented. The national economy is developing at a high and consistent pace. The material and cultural well-being of the people also is growing. Now the party and the government are devoting great attention to the task of perfecting the socialist organization of labor and the planning management of the economy.

The foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria--as known throughout the world--is consistent, peaceful, internationalist and deeply principled. Our country is an active factor in preserving peace and detente in Europe and the world. Our country is tirelessly and consistently working for implementing the Helsinki agreements. We see it as our duty to decisively oppose the attacks of the imperialist and anticommunist forces against detente. We reject the anti-Soviet attacks and speculations of the Chinese leaders who are trying to intensify the arms race and create new hotbeds of tension in the world.

Our policy in the Balkans is also constructive and peaceful. I would like to remind you of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's words, included in his recent speech in Blagoevgrad: "Our sincere and deep striving is to look, in the future, to construct political, economic and cultural relations among the Balkan peoples and countries on new bases, and to march further along the road of goodneighborliness and cooperation."

Esteemed Comrade Jaroszewicz, dear comrades, please allow me to once again thank you for the exceptional hospitality with which I was greeted. We are firmly convinced that the meetings and talks we had will contribute to further developing and enriching our bilateral relations, for developing socialist economic integration. Allow me to propose a toast:

To the tested and indestructible Bulgarian-Polish friendship!

To the eternal friendship and cooperation of our countries with the USSR and the other socialist countries!

To the health of Comrade Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary!

To your health, Comrade Jaroszewicz!

To the health of all those attending!

Cheers!

Todorov Message

LD132216Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Having completed his visit to Poland, Stanko Todorov, premier of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria, has sent a message to Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz containing thanks for the cordial reception accorded him during his stay in our country, and with greetings and best wishes for further success in the building of a developed socialist society.

GIEREK ADDRESSES MEETING OF PARTY TRAINING OFFICIALS

LD132110Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has met a group of leading lecturers involved in party training throughout the country. As has been the case in the past, the meeting inaugurated another year of political education in all links of party activity and made possible a discussion of the chief aim, content and form of the implementation of the ideological-education work program. Taking part in the meeting were Jerzy Lukaszewicz, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, as well as Jerzy Muszynski, director of the ideo-educational work department of the Central Committee.

It was stressed in the discussion that systematically improved party education is at present a universal platform for deepening Marxist-Leninist knowledge, for popularizing knowledge about the policies and programs of the party and about the present and future tasks stemming from the country's socio-economic development. The role and increasingly great achievements of scientific, theoretical and methodological activities which are part of the daily educational-political work of the party were underscored. It was stated that the present education year should bring about a further deepening of familiarity with the complex problems connected with the implementation of the program for developing the country outlined in the decisions of the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Congresses and in the resolutions of the second national party conference. Teaching activities will serve to popularize the achievements of People's Poland and to present an assessment of our national future. The contents of party training will be enriched through matters connected with the 30th anniversary of the unification of the workers movement in our country, the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Poland and the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Army.

Edward Gierek spoke at the end of the meeting. Referring to the complex problems pertaining to the school year which is now getting underway, the first secretary of the party Central Committee emphasized the need for the creative utilization of the important anniversaries taking place in this period in the life of the party, state and nation. The rapporteur then reported on the preparations for the plenum of the party Central Committee on ideological-educational issues scheduled for the end of the year, and particularly on tackling the matter of the responsibility of every Pole for the present and future of our fatherland. The plenum should start up a nationwide discussion in which every citizen, and in particular every member of the party, should answer the question of what he has done, and what he should do, for the further successful development of the country.

Edward Gierek also reported on the work already begun on the next plan for the country's 5-year development. The first secretary of the party Central Committee wished the organizers and lecturers of party training consistency and aggressiveness in their work and ability to answer all questions.

PAP COMMENTS ON SERIES OF NATO MANEUVERS PLANNED FOR FRG

LD131510Y Warsaw PAP in English 0914 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[By PAP correspondent Jan Prejener]

[Text] Bonn, 13 Sep, PAP--The NATO command has scheduled a series of 30 manoeuvres and military exercises in which 250,000 soldiers will take part in the coming weeks. It will be the largest post war display of military forces of the North Atlantic Pact. The FRG will be the main theatre of the exercises. The manoeuvres threatening European detente are clearly aimed against socialist countries and in particular against the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Some 60,000 soldiers will train in Schleswig-Holstein, a region bordering on the GDR. Even larger forces will be concentrated in Northern Bavaria between September 17-22.

The scope and the aim of the autumn NATO manoeuvres in Europe, emphasizing unequivocally the aggressive and dangerous drive of NATO, are concerted with its huge armaments programme and anti-communist propaganda.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS SPATE OF NATO EXERCISES

LD140950Y Warsaw PAP in English 0514 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Press review on NATO exercises]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Sept PAP--ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the armed forces' newspaper, writes about a spate of NATO military exercises, code named Autumn Forge-78, which started recently. Most of these manoeuvres are to be held on West German territory with the participation of Bundeswehr troops, reminds the daily and says:

"Their meaning is unequivocal. The sword-brandishing at the socialist countries' borders has long become a stock element of NATO exercises. The overt demonstration in the present multifaceted manoeuvres of cold-war intentions aims directly at imposing on the West European societies the thesis that detente has 'gone too far' and the only alternative is the continuing arms race."

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES PROFESSORS' NOMINATION CEREMONY

LD131934Y Warsaw PAP in English 17.5 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Sep, PAP--The ceremony of handing over nominations to 38 new full professors and 71 new associate professors, conferred by the Council of State of Poland, was held in Belweder Palace here today.

President of the Council of State Prof. Henryk Jablonski addressed the gathering. Referring in his speech to the 60th anniversary of Poland regaining independence which falls this year, Henryk Jablonski stressed:

"In the long years of captivity, Polish science as an especially important part of national culture, played a great integrating role. When freedom dawned for this country, Polish scientists began to return from the East and the West. They were coming feeling happy that now they would work directly for the benefit of their nation. This was a phenomenon without precedence in the world, which evokes even at present admiration for the great patriotism of the then generation of Polish scientists. The example of the first president of the Polish Republic, Gabriel Narutowicz, is probably best here. It should be stressed most strongly that this patriotism was free of any kind of chauvinism."

"We do remember this, as we have combined in People's Poland patriotism with socialism, love of the country and sincere internationalist care for the development of our own country with struggle for peace and justice, for free development of all peoples of the world.

"Precisely these assumptions underlie our draft international convention on children's rights. Hence a new initiative--a UN declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace. Before, however, our voice has been recognized in the international arena, before our proposals aimed to implement the most noble ideals of humanity have won the chance of being broadly adopted, Poland had to win for herself an appropriate position through developing her economic potential and culture, through her international policy. Much of the credit that this has been done goes to Polish science and scientists who actively joined the process of building socialism."

KEPA-LED DELEGATION TO ADDIS ABABA CELEBRATIONS

LD131108Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The celebration of the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution has begun in Addis Ababa. Among numerous foreign delegations there is also the Polish delegation headed by Jozef Kepa, the deputy premier. The delegation includes Eugeniusz Kulaga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Lt Gen Zbigniew Zieleniewski. Fidel Castro, the leader of Cuba, has also arrived to take part.

WARSAW RADIO COMMENTS ON LAW OF SEA TALKS

LD140612Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2230 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It was 5 years ago that the convention on fishing and the protection of living resources of the Baltic was signed in the Polish [word indistinct] of Gdansk. It is worth bearing this in mind as the current session of the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea pursues its laborious progress in New York.

What is being sought at this conference is precisely what Poland aimed at when suggesting that the convention on the Baltic and its resources find a just solution to the existing problems in the best understood interests of all the countries concerned. Let's go back to 13 September 1973. It was then in Gdansk that for the first time the seven Baltic states--representing various political systems, different economic groupings and belonging to the Warsaw Pact and NATO--sat around one table. This fact alone and the additional aspect that they deliberated in a climate of cooperation, offered a constructive contribution to the processes taking place in Europe, then tending to the strengthening of peace and the expansion of cooperation, particularly of an economic nature.

The first years reflected the substance of the first article in the convention--that the countries concerned should work closely to protect the Baltic's living resources and to exploit them in a manner insuring economically and ecologically the most feasible supplies of fish. So it seemed that this convention would become a model of how to exploit the seas in the interests of all, in the interests of international cooperation.

In 1976, for the first time in fishing history, recommendations were agreed upon defining the maximum size of each nation's fishing catch and such technical conditions as the size of fishing net eyes. That was to have come into effect in 1977. But in 1977 developments took place quite at variance with the spirit of the Gdansk convention. The Common Market countries, Denmark and Federal Germany among them--the latter signatories to the convention--took unilateral decisions introducing exclusive fishing zones. Sweden then went the same way.

All this forced Poland to pass three acts of parliament defining its territorial waters, an exclusive Polish fishing zone, and its continental shelf in an attempt to protect the Polish fishermen's interests and the interests of the Polish market. Several deputies during the debate suggested that the Gdansk convention might have to be modified to permit cooperation among the Baltic states to continue within the changed legal framework concerning that sea.

Well, the effective functioning of the Gdansk convention will largely depend on how the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea concludes. This also concerns the 1974 Helsinki Convention on protecting the Baltic against pollution. It will also reflect on whether similar agreements will be concluded elsewhere.

However, this conference is sailing into troubled waters, largely due to the narrow-minded stand taken by the group of developed Western states with long coastlines. At the current New York session of the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea, the matters being debated are access to the living resources of existing economic zones, the exploitation of the seabed beyond national jurisdiction, the demarcation of the continental shelf and how to distinguish between economic zones and the continental shelf. For the moment, the interests of the countries like Poland, which are in an unfavourable geographical situation, are most certainly not being taken into account. Poland, supported by many other participants in the Conference on the Law of the Sea, has consistently said that success can only come through a compromise which takes the interests of all parties into consideration. A desire for such compromise solutions was displayed by the Baltic states 5 years ago when they signed that Gdansk convention. Will the spirit of those days be reincarnated as the New York debate enters a crucial phase?

PZPR POLITBURO DEVOTES SESSION TO PARISH AGRICULTURE

LD122116Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo assessed at its meeting today the streamlining of the functioning of parishes, taking into consideration the achievements of model parishes. The speeding up of work connected with the shaping of parishes as socioeconomic centers was recommended. It was stressed that for this purpose, the possibilities and potentials of town and parish centers in the sphere of services for agriculture and for the dissemination of education and culture should be better exploited. Attention was drawn to the need for the further development of the activities of parishes in the promotion of agricultural production and the processing of agricultural products.

In the next item on the agenda, the Politburo heard information on decisions made by the government in order to activate production and to streamline the turnover of potatoes. A program for the further development of the production of potatoes for the years 1978-85 was endorsed. It envisages improved supplies of machines for the cultivation and harvesting of potatoes for agriculture, together with chemical products and other means for the production and storage of potatoes.

The Politburo also heard information supplied by the Central Council of Trade Unions on the state of development of workers' allotments. Allotments are an essential form of leisure and recreation for working people. They are also creating the opportunity to produce vegetables, fruit and flowers, chiefly for the use of allotment holders and their families themselves. It was stressed that the trade unions and local administrations had the important task of further increasing the area of workers' allotments, especially around large urban agglomerations, assisting in their cultivation, and making them widely accessible to working people. The doubling of the area of workers' allotments was recommended.

CEAUSESCU VISITS CARAS-SEVERIN COUNTY 13 SEP

AU131430Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 13 Sep 78 AU

[Summary] "To begin with, we want to report on the working visit Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is paying to Caras-Severin County. The party secretary general and president of the republic is accompanied on this visit by Comrades Iosif Banc, Virgin Cazacu, Gheorghe Radulescu and Ilie Verdet."

Welcomed with enthusiasm by thousands of people at the Caransebes airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu first visited an agricultural research station, followed by a machine building enterprise where he discussed the introduction of new, complex products into the production process and matters pertaining to increasing efficiency and reducing metal, energy and fuel consumption.

The party secretary general then visited the city of Otelu Rosu, an iron and steel center, where he was warmly welcomed by numberous working people. His visit to the Otelu Rosu iron and steel plant took place in a particularly warm atmosphere which also prevailed at the Otelu Rosu stadium, where Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by numerous working people when departing from this city.

Visits Bocsa, Berzovia

AU140930Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 14 Sep 78 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to Caras-Severin County continues. This morning the party secretary general was the guest of the working people from the city of Bocsa."

After an enthusiastic welcome here, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu visited a metallurgical plant, an animal breeding farm and an animal exhibition in Berzovia. Ceausescu's Caras-Severin visit is continuing.

MANESCU CONCLUDES TALKS IN PYONGYANG

AU132035Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 13 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep AGERPRES--The talks between Manea Manescu, Romania's prime minister, and Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, concluded in Pyongyang. Stressed on the occasion was that the operations at industrial cooperation objectives are proceeding in conformity with the decisions of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, while the economic relations and commercial exchanges record good results in the general context of the friendly links between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Manea Manescu and Yi Chong-ok visited the industrial area of Pyongyang, analyzing on the spot the stage of the operations at the TV sets enterprise built in corporation by the two countries.

DPRK POLITBURO MEMBER SO CHOL ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU132036Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1944 GMT 13 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Sep, AGERPRES--A delegation of political activists of the Korean People's Army, led by Army General So Chol, of Korea, head of the General Political Department of the Korean People's Army, arrived in Bucharest on September 13 for a visit to Romania.

ELENA CEAUSESCU RECEIVES UK CHEMISTRY INSTITUTE PRESIDENT

AU132052Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 13 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Sep AGERPRES--Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Eng, director general of the Central Institute of Chemistry, received on Wednesday, September 13, the delegation of scientists of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain, led by Professor Richard Norman, D Sc, president of the institute, who are attending the national congress of chemistry.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the current and future activity in scientific and technological research in Romania and Great Britain. Stress was laid on the fact that the experience gained, the successes recorded by the Romanian and British scientists give the possibility of a broader cooperation, of intensifying the scientific and technological cooperation in chemistry and in other fields of common interest. It was assessed, by common agreement, that the expansion of this collaboration serves the progress of the Romanian and British peoples, contributes to the development and consolidation of the relations of friendship between Romania and Great Britain, to international peace and security.

ETHIOPIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES STATESCU-LED DELEGATION

AU131134Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romania 1100 GMT 13 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Mengistu Haile-Mariam, president of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, received the Romanian delegation led by Constantin Statescu, member of the RCP Central Committee, which is attending the festivities marking the 4th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Ethiopia.

The head of the Romanian delegation conveyed to the Ethiopian head of state congratulations on the Ethiopian people's national anniversary on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The festivities organized in Addis Ababa are being attended by delegations from numerous countries, and representatives of various communist parties and mass organizations.

DUTCH FINANCE MINISTER ANDRIESSEN ARRIVES

AU120928Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Dutch Finance Minister F. Andriessen, accompanied by Huysmans, secretary general at the Ministry of Finance, and A. Wellink, treasurer general, arrived in Bucharest on 9 September at the invitation of the finance minister. The guests were met at Otopeni Airport by Comrades Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, Deputy Minister Iulian Bituleanu, and other officials, as well as Dutch Ambassador to Bucharest L.J.M. Bauwens.

Meets With Niculescu

AU122132Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 12 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep, AGERPRES--Aspects of the development of Romanian-Dutch economic, financial and banking relations were approached on September 12 during the talks between Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, and the delegation of the Dutch Ministry of Finance led by Minister F. Andriessen.

Received by Ceausescu

AU131135Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 13 Sep 78 AU

[Text] This morning President Nicolae Ceausescu received Dutch Finance Minister P. Andriessen, who is on a visit to our country. In a cordial atmosphere, the sides expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of bilateral economic relations on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis. They stressed the role of financial relations in developing economic relations, and emphasized their mutual desire to capitalize on favorable conditions existing for intensifying and diversifying Romanian-Dutch cooperation, in the interests of both peoples and of international progress and cooperation.

The two sides also exchanged views on international economic, monetary and currency issues, and expressed the desire to develop their countries' cooperation in this area and in other areas of activity.

ERA SOCIALISTA ON SOLUTION TO INTERSTATE CONFLICTS

AU1310l0Y Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian 5 Sep 78 No 17 PP 9-12 AU

[Victor Duculescu: Political Solutions to Interstate Conflicts--An Imperative Requirement for Contemporary International Relations]

[Excerpts] The military efforts certain developing countries are making, such as purchasing arms to secure a more favorable position for themselves in existing or potential conflicts, seriously detract from their efforts to eliminate their underdevelopment and to build an independent and prosperous life.

On the other hand, one cannot afford to underestimate the fact that military confrontations can also have grave political consequences: They pave the way for foreign intervention, for interference by various states, especially by the former colonial powers, into the domestic affairs of the states in conflict, and cause the latter to fall into the spheres of influence and domination of the big powers, despite the dangers inherent in this for their national independence and sovereignty. "Africa is on its way to becoming an arena for foreign powers, and this reactivates the danger of the cold war," Joseph Garba, Nigerian federal commissioner for external affairs, stated at the recent OAU ministerial conference, where he suggested the adoption of "appropriate measures to prevent the African Continent from turning into a field of confrontation."

From "advisers" and "experts" sent to teach military arts, to "instructor-generals" for the national armies, from the presence of small groups of "technicians" to the establishment of foreign military bases, an entire range of overt or covert methods are being employed to subordinate these countries' policies to the will of the arms suppliers and the political circles they represent. In fact it has been proven that in order to secure markets for their arms, the suppliers are interested in fanning, and never in settling conflicts.

Consequently, to insure their independent development, each state must consistently take care, today more than ever, to preclude any situation that might invite foreign interference and immixture, or endanger the freedom and independence of the people. And, to attain this goal, efforts must be made to find peaceful, negotiated and political solutions to all interstate differences and conflicts.

Confronted with the various complex problems of the current international situation such as the problem of interstate conflicts and disputes, certain Western theoreticians are offering solutions based on the continued use of military force as the decisive factor in solving such problems. There are even viewpoints which go one step further, saying that conflicts are "inevitable" because of the existence of national sovereign states, and hence the solution lies in "global" forms of organization of the future society.

It is stated, for example, that the national sovereign state is, allegedly, a generator of "anarchy" and conflicts in international relations, and that its aspiration for unlimited sovereignty should be curbed "in the interest of mankind's survival." (Note 1) (Lord Ladwyn, "World Order and the Nation-State: A regional Approach," in "DAEDALUS," Spring, 1966, p 696)

Proceeding from similar considerations, corroborated by arguments on the complexity of the current problems, other theoreticians advocate the establishment of "a worldwide political power, I.E. a power with a mission and responsibility for all mankind, invested with extensive authority over all peoples and countries in the world." (Note 2) (C. Despotopoulos,""On the Current Political Society," in Studies on Freedom, Paris, 1974, p 145)

The political scientist Marcel Merle offers a variant of this theory: Admitting that "it is illusory to think that the states will voluntarily abandon their prerogatives in favor of a worldwide authority," he asks himself whether "the only alternative to the present situation might not reside in domination by one power, or co-domination by several powers. This would be an unpleasant but efficient method of restoring a minimum of order in a society which is becoming less and less capable of resolving its own problems." (Note 3) (Marcel Merle, "The Sociology of International Relations," DALLOZ, Paris, 1974, p 407)

Such concepts, however, run contrary to the objective of laws of historical development, to the conclusions and teachings of the entire development of the international situation, which demonstrate that the nation, the national state, is today--and will remain for a long time--a basic factor for progress and peace, a basic propelling force for mankind's future development.

The source of conflict and tension in the contemporary world is not the national state, not the peoples' desire to develop freely and independently in accordance with their vital interests; on the contrary, the source is precisely the imperialist policy of force, diktat and domination, of violating the sovereignty and independence of other states, of interference in their internal affairs, and of redividing the world into spheres of influence.

To solve interstate conflicts one has absolutely no need of a "supranational authority." On the contrary, the solution lies in the respect for the national interests of each state and resolute implementation of the new requirements of peaceful coexistence.

Attempts to impose on the sides in a dispute solutions which favor one of the sides or a third power, attempts to attract one of the sides into the zone of interest of a big power with promises of economic, political or military aid, and attempts by any foreign power to play the uninvited referee and to solve the problems pending between the directly interested states are all incompatible with the principles of international law, such as the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL ARRIVES

AU132054Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 13 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Sep AGERPRES--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on September 13 the delegation of the Belgian Socialist Party led by Jozef Remaekers, member of the National Bureau of the BSP, minister of Flemish national education, that paid a fact-finding visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The sides informed each other of the current preoccupations of the two parties and expressed the wish to expand and diversify the exchanges and collaboration between the RCP and the BSP.

UN DELEGATE SPEAKS AT PREPARATORY DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

AU091437Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep AGERPRES--The UNO conference on banning or limiting certain categories of conventional weapons, scheduled for 1979, is a test on the political will of the states as to comply with the commitments assumed in the special session of the General Assembly on disarmament, regarding the materialisation of the provisions of the final document.

This statement belongs to the head of the Romanian delegation in Geneva, where the proceedings develop of the preparatory session of the conference on banning or limiting certain categories of conventional weapons. The duty of the present meeting, highlighted the Romanian representative, is also to study the important aspects to make the object of the 1979 conference. On this line, he stressed, the meeting should set itself a maximal objective, starting from the precise definition of the themes to negotiate until the drafting of agreement texts to be examined by the 1979 conference.

Two conditions appear as primordial for the normal run of the meeting the speaker showed. First of all, the proceedings should be grounded on the concerted efforts of all the participant states, and second, all the participant states should prove political determination, should constructively contribute to the success of the conference. On this line, the procedure regulations should be based on the full equality of the participants, on the mutual respect of their legitimate rights, on considering everybody's right to voice its points of view in all the working bodies of the conference and at all stages of the negotiations. The consensus, as we see it, said the Romanian representative, should be of such a nature as to support the process of real negotiation, of real tuning [as received] of all partners' interests and points of view.

BRIEFS

POLISH PROSECUTOR GENERAL--Comrade Emil Bobu, vice president of the State Council, had a meeting with the delegation from the Polish prosecutor general's office led by Lucjan Czubinski, which took place in a cordial atmosphere. The two sides stressed with satisfaction the sound relations established between Romania and Poland, as well as the contribution that can be made by mutual visits of delegations to continuously developing friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU]

PRESIDENT TITO ON HUNTING TRIP IN BACKI MONOSTER

LD140950Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2330 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Sombor--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, spent yesterday afternoon hunting in the Backi Monostor area. On his arrival in Backi Monoster, President Tito was greeted by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Svetislav Kolaric, secretary of the Municipal Committee of the LC of Sombor; and Milan Zelic, president of the Assembly of the Sombor municipality.

After the hunt, during which President Tito shot a stag, representatives of Sombor presented President Tito with an album of photographs of his earlier hunts in the local forests, which are famed for their wealth of deer.

VESELIN DJURANOVIC OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Receives UN Economic Official

LD132154Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Today, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received Janez Stanovnik, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia. During the talks, topical questions within the domain of the European Economic Commission were discussed, as was further progress in cooperation between the SFRY and this organization.

Meets Dow Chemical Director

LD132044Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Sep, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today received President of the U.S. firm Dow Chemicals Company Zoltan Merseia.

In the ensuing talk, Zoltan Merseia and director of the Yugoslav associated organization INA informed the Yugoslav premier on Dow Chemicals and INA's joint venture in the area of the base chemistry. The satisfaction was stated with the successful cooperation in this important project, the largest joint venture so far of Yugoslav economic organizations and foreign partners.

UBIPARIP RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR RODIONOV

LD131350Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Sep, TANJUG--Federal Executive Council Vice President Gojko Ubiparip today received Nikolay Rodionov, the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia.

They discussed the further development and advancement of economic cooperation between the two countries.

YUGOSLAV-KOREAN MEETING IN PYONGYANG REPORTED

AU131535Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep--A Korean-Yugoslav friendship meeting was held this morning in the great hall of the Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

Kim Man-kun, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee, was the first to address this meeting of over 3,000 working people of the DPRK capital. Warmly greeting the Yugoslav state and party delegation, which is headed by Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium and includes Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Tode Vardiziski, Yugoslav ambassador to the DPRK, Kim Man-kun spoke about the friendly relations between the two countries and particularly emphasized that these relations were even further advanced by the visit of President Kim Il-song to Yugoslavia in 1975 and the visit of President Tito to the DPRK last year.

Kim Man-kum paid special tribute to Yugoslavia for its great contribution to constantly strengthening the movement of nonalinement and establishing realisitic international relations.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, head of the Yugoslav state and party delegation, conveyed to the representatives of the DPRK capital assembled at the meeting greetings and cordial congratulations from President Tito, the LCY and the Yugoslav working people. Pointing out that, although they are geographically distant from one another, our two countries are drawn very close to one another by their struggle for and love of freedom, Mijatovic said that the Korean people's heroic struggle, which continued for many years and which was directed by Kim Il-song, is very well known in Yugoslavia.

He particularly emphasized that, in future, Yugoslavia will continue to support the just efforts of the DPRK for a peaceful reunification of the Korean people by their own will and without outside interference. Mijatovic specifically spoke about cooperation between Yugoslavia and the DPRK. The Yugoslav peoples, he said, remember with pride the magnificent reception accorded Comrade Tito by the Korean people. We see in this an expression of deep respect and sincere friendship felt by the Korean people for Yugoslavia and its peoples. The Yugoslav peoples nurture the same kind of friendship for Korea and toward your esteemed president, Kim Il-song, personally. Mijatovic further said that the meetings of the two presidents laid the foundations for an intensive all-comprehensive development of relations and cooperation between our two countries.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, BENIN DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS

AU131446Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 78 p 7 AU

[Summary] A Yugoslav delegation headed by Milovan Zifar, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, and a delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Simon Dogouma, Politburo member and president of the Economic Commission of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party, met on 11 September in Belgrade for the first plenary session of talks on possibilities for advancing economic cooperation between the two countries. The Benin delegation showed particular interest in possibilities for cooperation in agricultural production, food industry and transport, for training of Benin cadres in Yugoslavia and for advancing foreign trade relations.

MORE ON VISIT OF CHINESE MINISTER OF FINANCE

Visits Osujek Agricultural Combine

LD132302Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Osijek--The Chinese delegation, headed by Chang Ching-fu, minister of finance, today visited Osijek, where it inspected the Osijek industrial and agricultural combine.

Accompanying the Chinese delegation were Zvonko Simic, under secretary in the Republican Secretariat for Finance of the Socialist Republic ofCoratia; and Kazimir Vidas, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Finance.

It was noted in the talks that the Osijek agricultural combine could become, in economic cooperation with the PRC, an importer and exporter [words indistinct] crop cultures.

Tours Seed Preparation Plant

LD132305Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Sloavnoska Pozega--The delegation of Chinese financial experts, headed by Chang Ching-fu, minister of finance, today visited the Kutjevo agricultural food combine.

The Chinese delegation toured the Kutjevo wine cellar and the basic organization of associated labor for finishing off seed goods. Talks were held on cooperation in seed production. The PRC guests showed particular interest in the production of seed corn in the Kutjevo agricultural food combine.

MORE ON PRC VISIT OF MIJATOVIC-LED DELEGATION

LD131440Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Peking, 13 Sep, TANNUG--A Yugoslav state-party delegation, which stopped in Peking on its return from Pyongyang, laid a wreath today at Chairman Mao Tse-tung's memorial and toured the mausoleum where he is buried. On behalf of the delegation, the wreath was laid by President of Yugoslavia member and League of Communists of Yugoslavia member Cvijetin Mijatovic.

Hua Receives Mijatovic

LD132020Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1731 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Peking, 13 Sep, TANJUG--Communist Party of China Central Committee Chairman Hua Kuo-feng today received the member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency and of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Cvijetin Mijatovic. Cvijetin Mijatovic, who attended, in Pyongyang, the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has made a stop-over here in Peking on his return to Yugoslavia.

During a lengthy talk, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng set out that China will continue to offer full support to the nonalined movement "as one of the most important factors in the struggle of peoples for independence, sovereignty and autonomous development. Chairman Hua paid recognition to the recent Belgrade conference of nonalined foreign ministers. Chairman Hua assessed the Belgrade conference as successful and said that the nonalined movement's unity, broadness and consistent orientation were preserved at the conference.

Chairman Hua paid special tribute to President Tito "as one of the nonalined movement's founders" and made special note of the Yugoslav president's farsightedness as a statesman and his contribution to the nonalined movement's positive development.

Chairman Hua on this occasion again expressed his particular satisfaction with the Yugoslav-Chinese talks held during his recent visit to Yugoslavia. Chairman Hua said that the visit enabled him to get even more thoroughly acquainted with the combat tradition of the Yugoslav nations which he described as "heroic."

LCY Presidency and Presidency of Yugoslavia member Cvijetin Mijatovic presented Yugoslavia's assessment of the recent, very successful talks between President Tito and Chairman Hua. Mijatovic set out that the Peking and Belgrade meetings between Tito and Hua have raised relations between the two countries to a new level. This makes it our joint obligation to turn the Tito-Hua accords into practice, Mijatovic said.

SUNDIC OFFERS FURTHER COMMENT ON SFRY-PRC RELATIONS

LD132325Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The principles of cooperation among socialist countries and in the communist and workers movement cannot be changed, for without equality, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, our commentator Milika Sundic stresses, there is and can be no true cooperation:

If peace and socialism are indissoluble, and if all socialist countries and communist and workers parties are in agreement that the principles of independence, noninterference in internal affairs, sovereignty and territorial integrity are irreplaceable prerequisites for equal cooperation among socialist countries and communist parties, then the greatest disagreements in the world of socialism and in the communist movement can be settled in a peaceful and constructive way. Polemicizing and labeling have always led in opposite directions, and still do, for they are, in principle, either an expression of ill will or a striving for domination. Some disagreements from the past have been long since overcome, but many discords remain, the difference being that the sequence has been altered by the appearance of conflicts and disputes among those who, so to speak, were on the same front yesterday.

Conducting a consistent and constructive policy, Yugoslavia and the LCY maintain, on the whole, good and friendly relations with all socialist countries and communist and workers parties. In no case in the process of normalization of relations with individual socialist countries and communist parties from 1955 up to today, have Yugoslavia and the LCY allowed the normalization of relations with one country or party to be realized at anyone else's expense. If, despite this, misunderstandings occurred with some countries and parties, it was always a case where old habits of (?taking issue with) the conduct of Yugoslavia and the LCY asserted themselves.

This also happened recently during the visit to Yugoslavia paid by Hua Kuo-feng, when some people tried to explain the present state of Yugoslav-Chinese relations by the past, forgetting that they themselves cannot seek support in this past, either. The past, it is true, cannot be wiped out, for this is history from which lessons must be learned; but in this particular instance, the past cannot be taken and abused as a brake on the future. Had Yugoslavia and the LCY taken the past as their starting point in the process of normalization of relations with socialist countries and communist parties, the situation would have remained unchanged. All that Yugoslavia sought from anyone was that it be accepted as it is and not as someone wanted to see it.

This is not to say any conditions, particularly not at anyone else's expense, for Yugoslavia seeks no privileges in the world of socialism and in the communist movement, just as it is not prepared to haggle with anyone whatsoever over the principles of its policy. This is, after all, how Yugoslavia has been able to preserve its independence, by demanding nothing of anyone which Yugoslavia itself was unprepared to offer others.

The principles of independence are as important for countries with similar social structures as they are for countries with different structures. There are no higher interests than the independence of every country. Privileges can rest only on lawlessness, and lawlessness is tolerated only by those who must. The communist and workers parties of Europe, for instance, had to exert considerable effort in order that their leaders might meet at the Berlin Conference. Had efforts not been made, or had all parties not been able to agree on the principles of work of the Berlin Conference, and on a joint document, the conference would most certainly not have been held.

Just as it cannot be said with any certainty how long existing conflicts among individual socialist countries and communist parties will last, so it is impossible to affirm that the disagreements will last forever. It would be very dangerous both for peace and for socialism were there no belief in the possibility of overcoming existing contradictory views. Yugoslavia and the LCY have rich experience in this respect, which gives them the right to believe that there are no disagreements which cannot be removed under the conditions of independence and equality of all socialist countries and communist and workers parties. It has never, up until now--and this holds too, for the future--been difficult to establish who it was who found these principles not to their liking.

TANJUG DECRIES FRG REFUSAL TO EXTRADITE TERRORISTS

LD131816Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--Hiding behind allegedly judicial reasons, the West German Government today rejected the Yugoslav authorities' request for extradition of three anti-Yugoslav terrorists and notorious criminals of the Ustasha underground in the FRG. Armin Gruenewald, the Bonn government press spokesman, stated today that "After exhaustive examination of the facts and the legal aspects, the FRG Government has decided to refuse the Yugoslav request of 30 May 1978 for the extradition of Ljubomir Dragoja, Nikola Milicevic and Stjepan Bilandzic."

A statement issued by the FRG Ministry of Justice also mentions the names of these three notorious criminals, and says that on 7 August the higher regional court in Frankfurt had rejected the extradition of Dragoja and Milicevic. "The court concluded that the evidence at its disposal and the investigation which it has put in motion were insufficient bases for approval of the extradition."

"The FRG Government is obliged to respect the decision of the Frankfurt regional court," the Ministry of Justice's statement says.

In the case of the terrorist Stjepan Bilandzic, however, the Bonn government is not bound by a court decision. On the contrary, the higher regional court of North Rhine Westphalia in Cologne recently decided that Bilandzic could be extradited to Yugoslavia, for it found that he had been the organizer and leader of a terrorist association which prepared and carried out crimes against Yugoslav citizens. In its decision on the case of the terrorist Bilandzic, the Bonn government formulated in purely formal "arguments" its unreadiness to realize that which it passionately, but clearly only verbally, advocates at international forums, demanding international solidarity and a principled stand in the struggle against terrorism. Namely, it is stressed in the statement that the "West German investigation organs are conducting proceedings against Stjepan Bilandzic for criminal deeds also mentioned in the Yugoslav extradition requests," and the statement adds that "In one case, charges have already been brought against Bilandzic." "In addition," the statement by the Ministry of Justice continues, "the crimes mentioned were committed on FRG territory."

IPU DELEGATE PROTESTS FRG TELEVISION PROGRAM

LD1320420Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--Ilija Topaloski, head of the Yugoslav delegation at the 65th annual conference of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU], today expressed his anger and protested to the head of the FRG delegation at this gathering over last night's program on the first channel of the FRG television (ARD) in which anti-Yugoslav Ustashi terrorists were able to justify the murders of Yugoslav citizens and the crimes which they have committed against the SFRY.

More precisely, in this program a long conversation was held with the well-known terrorist, Goreta, who served a 10-year sentence in the FRG for killing the Yugoslav consul, Klaric, and a certain "volksdeutsche" from Yugoslavia, Miler. Over the television, these terrorists set forth a series of insinuations, attempting to assert that the fascist emigration in the FRG is "merely defending itself."

Ilija Topaloski demanded of Franz Amrohn, head of the FRG delegation, that he acquaint the members of his delegation, and through them, the responsible bodies of the FRG Bundestag with the reaction of the SFRY delegation taking part in the work of this international gathering. The Yugoslav delegation stressed that the FRG television's conduct had been completely at odds with the resolution against terrorism unanimously adopted today at this conference of parliamentarians representing over 70 countries.

TRIAL OF USTASHI TERRORISTS IN AUSTRALIA NOTED

LD1320042Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Sydney, 17 Sep, TANJUG--The trial of 19 Ustashi terrorists, arrested ten days ago on a secret training ground near Eden (9,500 kilometres south of Sydney) [as received] today continued at the district court in Bega, in the southern part of New South Wales, an Australian constituent state. After the prosecution and the defence had been heard, Judge Bruce Butler ruled that the trial of the fascist terrorists be resumed at a higher court in Sydney on November 9.

Prosecuting for the commonwealth prosecutor's office, Terry Griffin said the 19 terrorists had been caught armed and in uniforms, possessing manuals for placing mines and other explosive devices.

David Rofe, the defence attorney, requested the court to lower bail for his defendants. The prosecution opposed this, however, emphasizing that recruiting people in a foreign country for service in a foreign army is a very serious charge. Bail was lowered for one of the terrorists only. But the judge said that bail was granted on condition that all the terrorists hand their passports over to the police, stay away from any international port or airport in Australia, and report twice a week to the police station in charge of them.

DOLANC ADDRESSES VOJVODINA PARTY MEETING ON HUA VISIT

LD131841Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--An augmented session was held in Novi Sad today of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, chaired by Dusan Alimpic, president of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, and at which Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, spoke about the activity of the LCY in the international workers and communist movement, and about the importance of the visit paid to our country by Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese state-party delegation. The meeting was attended by members of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina and by secretaries of municipal committees of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, members of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, of the executive bodies of sociopolitical organizations and the Assembly of Vojvodina, and by leaders of sociopolitical organizations of the Novi Sad municipality.

LJUBICIC VISITS ZAGREB ARMY UNITS, KARLOVAC

LD132105Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has visited units of the Zagreb Army District and certain work organizations of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. During his visit to Karlovac, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic visited the engineering training center and the Jugoturbina complex organization of associated labor. During his visit to the engineering training center, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic showed interest in the work of this military training institution. During his visit to Jugoturbina, the work results of this complex organization of associated labor were discussed.

SAWP PREPARES DEFENSE ACTION IN MONTENEGRO

AU131652Y Titograd POBJEDA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[J. Stamatovic report]

[Summary] "For the first time this year, an action under the title 'United in Defense and Protection' will be organized in Montenegro by the SAWP Republican Conference and the Republican Conference of the Socialist Yough Organization of Montenegro. The aim of the action is for the SAWP to direct its activities to a mass-like, direct and practical preparation of the working people, citizens and all the people for an all-people's defense war and the organization and realization of social self-protection."

"This was pointed out at a press conference in the SAWP Republican Conference yesterday, and the preparations made so far in organizing this action, which will be held on 21 and 22 October, were discussed." In coming years, the action will be held in April.

"The basic aim of the action is to cause all sociopolitical and social structures--children, youth, working people and citizens, territorial defense and Yugoslav People's Army units--to participate on a mass scale through the most varied of activities. In addition to checking the knowledge acquired so far in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection, the aim of the action will also be to develop and acquire new knowledge about the further development of defense and protection activities in each community." The action will not be a copy of a military exercise, but a broad political and mobilizing action.

The primary work will be done in the basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and other self-managing organizations. It will be combined with blood donations, environmental protection, labor actions, cultural and art performances and sports contests. There will also be lectures, discussions and film shows. Efforts will be made to have such actions regularly every year and to improve them so that they will become one of the basic activities of the SAWP and other organized socialist forces.

NEW REGULATIONS ON RADIO TRANSMITTERS IN SFRY NOTED

LD1317447 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0251 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The new regulation on the modalities and conditions under which radio transmitters can be imported into and exported from our country has just come into force.

A foreigner may import into Yugoslavia a portable radio transmitter, a transmitter used for reporting sport competitions or an amateur radio transmitter only if he previously obtained a permit from the Federal Radio Communications Administration. If a radio telephone is involved, a permit from the Yugoslav GOP must have been obtained before the equipment can be brought into our country and incorporated into our system of communications. A foreigner may bring into our country a ship radio transmitter built in a yacht or a boat provided he has the ship log of his country in which the radio transmitter is recorded.

Foreigners must apply for a permit to work their radio stations directly to the Federal Radio Communications Administration or through our diplomatic and consular missions.

If on entry into our country, the foreigner reports that he is bringing in a radio transmitter for which no permit has been obtained, the officer in charge will either seal it or accept it in bond at the request of its owner.

An SFRY citizen who brings a radio transmitter into our country must report the fact at the border corssing to the appropriate internal affairs officer and show the permit allowing him to set it up, or the permission to use it, obtained from the relevant organs.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT OFFICIAL DIES--Belgrade--Dragan Bernadic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs, died suddenly last night in the intensive care unit of the clinical center in Ljubljana. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 13 Sep 78 L

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